



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

tices, teaching the entire movement-series at full speed first and leaving precision to be got later. This I cannot believe he has tested experimentally. And even if it proved to be the most effective method of teaching brick-laying, I should still doubt the generality of the rule. The extreme opposite practice of insisting on a very high standard of precision at the start may well be equally bad, but there is every reason to believe that the essential 'form' of a movement-series can usually be acquired better first at a rate much slower than that at which it will eventually be used. There is also in this respect an enormous variation amongst manual arts. Typewriting must sacrifice speed to precision almost altogether at the start. Handwriting need do so far less.

Many professional students of physiology, psychology or economics will regard Mr. Gilbreth's analysis of the worker, his surroundings, equipment and tools, and the motions he makes, as superficial, and his discoveries and reforms as nothing beyond enlightened common sense. That is perhaps fair. But it is equally fair to look at this work as the conquest of 'use and wont' by reason on a new battle-field, and to hail the scientific diagnosis of laying brick as a fine adventure.

EDWARD L. THORNDIKE.

*Teachers College, Columbia University.*

#### NEW BOOKS

BEECHING, C. L. T. *Grocery business organization and management.* (London: I. Pitman. Pp. vii, 164. 5s.)

BOLTON, R. P. *Building for profit; principles governing the economic improvement of real estate.* (New York: The De Vinne Press. 1911. Pp. iii, 124. \$2.00.)

Discussion based largely on conditions in New York City.

BULL, A. E. *Sound business. How its principles may be learned and put to practical use.* (London: Cassell. Pp. 299. 6s.)

BUNNELL, S. H. *Cost-keeping for manufacturing plants.* (New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1911. \$3.00.)

CHASE, W. A. *Higher accountancy, principles and practice.* 2 vols. Issued also as a part of *Business Administration*, edited by W. D. MOODY. Vol. I on *Accounting*, by H. P. WILLIS and others; Vol. II on *Auditing and Cost Accounting*, by W. A. CHASE and others. (Chicago: La Salle Extension University. 1911. \$6.00.)

DUNKHASE, W. *Die patenfähige Erfindung und das Erfinderrecht unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Unionsprioritätsrechts.* (Leipzig: G. J. Göschen. 1911. Pp. 141. 2.80 m.)

- FOWLER, N. C., Editor. *Practical salesmanship; a treatise on the art of selling goods.* (Boston: Little, Brown Co. 1911. Pp. xx, 317.)
- GERIN, O., and ESPINADEL, C. *Commerce et industrie. Les procédés modernes de vente. La publicité suggestive théorique et technique.* Preface by W. D. SCOTT. (Paris: H. Dunod et E. Pinat. 1911. Pp. xxiv, 446. 15 fr.)
- HALL, H. *How money is made in security investments; or a fortune at fifty-five.* (New York: De Vinne Press. 1911. Pp. x, 239. \$1.50.)
- HEIFRON, E. *Die Gesetzgebung über Geld- Bank, und Börsenwesen.* (Berlin: Speyer & Peters. 1911. Pp. xii, 476.)
- HEMINGWAY, W. H. *The New Zealand business man's compendium.* (New York: Pitman. 1911. Pp. xii, 260. \$1.25.)  
A book of reference. The arrangement is alphabetical.
- KIRSCHBAUM, S. *Business organization and administration, credits and private finance.* (New York: Universal Business Institute. 1911. Pp. vii, 356.)
- KOHLER, J., and MINTZ, M. *Die Patentgesetze aller Völker.* Vol. II, No. 5. (Berlin: R. v. Decker. 1911. Pp. 545-756. 13 m.)
- LIPPER, M. W. *Investments.* (New York: Universal Business Institute. 1911. Pp. 452.)
- OBST, G. *Kapitalanlage und Vermögensverwaltung. Praktische Winke.* (Leipzig: C. E. Poeschel. 1911. Pp. v, 78. 1.20 m.)
- SCHUTZE, W. *Die Strafbarkeit des bucketshop-Systems.* (Berlin: C. Heyman. 1911. Pp. vi, 88. 3 m.)
- TAYLOR, F. W. *The principles of scientific management.* (New York: Harper & Brothers. 1911. \$1.50.)  
To be reviewed.
- WELD, L. D. H. *Practical salesmanship.* (New York: Universal Business Institute. 1911. Pp. vii, 411.)
- ZICKERT, H. *Die Kapitalanlage in ausländischen Wertpapieren.* (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1911. 1.80 m.)

### Capital and Capitalistic Organizations

- Die monographische Darstellung der Aktiengesellschaften.* By DR. OTTO WARSCHAUER. (Berlin: Franz Vahlen. 1910. Pp. 42. 1 m.)
- Syndicats Financier d'Emission: Organisation, Responsabilité.* By M. E. THALLER. (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1910. Pp. 56.)

Professor Warschauer's theme should in itself command attention. He urges the importance of the corporation as a subject of economic research and presents a specific program to that end. That economists have not yet begun to enquire seriously into the